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**The Coming Session.**



WE would call the attention of the Members to two special items in this month's number. The first of these is the programme for the coming Session. We are pleased to notice that our energetic Honorary Secretary has again arranged what should prove to be a memorable list of fixtures, and has with the wish of the Council included two evenings for Five-minute Papers, and one for a display of rare stamps and varieties.

Without in any way detracting from the many successful meetings which we held last season, we think the palm for general interest would have to be given to the evenings on which the Five-minute Papers were read.

We only hope that sufficient Members will take part to equal, if not to surpass, that of the last season. Not only do these evenings enable more members to take part in our proceedings, but they give opportunities of exhibiting single points of interest, which although valuable in themselves, may not afford sufficient matter to provide a full evening's entertainment. At the same time there is a danger of too much compression, of which we had a striking example last session. Mr. Bradbury's paper on the engraver, Jeans, we will not say was marred, but the points of interest were so varied and the subject so novel, that even though he did occupy, by the courtesy of the meeting, more than the allotted time, the extended period was insufficient to adequately treat and digest the various items of one of the most interesting papers we have had the pleasure of listening to at the Royal.

The display of rare stamps and varieties also affords openings for the greatest good of the greatest number; we trust, therefore, Members will take full advantage of these opportunities, and as the increased attendances at these evenings last season showed they were so much appreciated will, by their attendance and co-operation, ensure similar items occupying a permanent place in our future programmes.

The other item to which we wish to draw special attention is our Fiftieth Anniversary Fund and Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward's generous offer of a donation of £500 if five other Fellows will contribute a similar amount, or ten will give £250 each.



line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS." The stamps are printed in pale and deep blue rose, vermilion-red and red. Perf. 12.

25 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* The material available for examination of this setting has only consisted of a few small blocks, from which, however, we are able to recognise that five transfers were used in making up the sheet, the same in each vertical column. The distinctive marks of these transfers are :—

1. In the square containing the figures "25" in the left lower corner the foot of the figure "2" touches the left side of the square.
2. In the left square there is a small blob of colour under the figure "2."
3. In the right square the figures "25" are low down and the back of the figure "5" almost touches the right side of the square.
4. In the right square the figure "2" slants forwards and the foot usually touches the bottom inner margin of the square.
5. There is a bald patch above the right end of the square in the bottom right corner.

The stamps are well printed on thick paper and perf. 12. There are several shades: orange, yellow, lemon-yellow. They only show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS."

*Second setting.* We have what is apparently a complete sheet of one hundred, in ten rows of ten stamps, without margins, perf. 12, and we have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten, perf. 11, all made up of two transfers in pairs arranged as in the diagram :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

The two transfers being distinguished thus :—

1. The "5" of "25" in the left lower corner is very close to the frame below, with a small cut under the body of the "5" in the frame design.
2. The "25" in the right bottom corner is well placed, the back of the "5" being very close to the right margin. Thick inner frame line below "25."

Certain stamps on one of the blocks of fifty show small flaws which do not occur on the stamps in the corresponding positions in the second block of fifty, and vice versa, so that it is probable that these two blocks are the top and bottom halves of a sheet of one hundred stamps, though we have no evidence which is the top and which the bottom. These flaws on certain stamps of the blocks of fifty are not found on the corresponding stamps in the sheet of one hundred, perf. 12, noted above, so that although we include all these as a "second setting" they probably represent two settings from the same transfers, but in any case they belong to two different printings. The stamps perf. 12 we only find in one shade, bright yellow, those perf. 11 exist on orange, orange-yellow, and lemon-yellow. These stamps show only the very faintest traces of the diagonal line through the "s" of "CENTS."

*Third setting.* We have succeeded in reconstructing a complete sheet of one hundred and twenty stamps, in ten rows of twelve, of this setting. The stamps may be readily recognised by being very coarsely printed on thin yellowish white paper and perf. 12. Many of the stamps show small but constant flaws, but we do not think them of sufficient importance to give a list here, though, of course, they are valuable aids in reconstructing a sheet. The sheet is composed of the same two transfers as in the previous setting, but in this case transfer No. 2 is more easily recognised by a smudge of colour across the right margin of the stamp at the back of the head. There are five stamps *tête-bêche* in the sheet marked \* in the following diagram, which shows the arrangement :—

1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	1*	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1*	1*	1	2	1	1	2*	1*	1	2	1	2

The stamps occur on orange and orange-yellow.

50 CENTIMOS. *First setting.* We have only one block of twelve of this setting, which shows six transfers arranged as follows :—

2	3	4	5
1	3	4	5
2	6	2	1

The distinguishing marks of these transfers are as follows :—

1. The left side of the square in the left bottom corner is a fine thin line.
2. An indentation in the left side of the square in the left bottom corner opposite the middle of the figure "5."
3. A break in the left side of the square in the left bottom corner opposite the ball of the figure "5."
4. A break on the left side of the square in the same position as that on No. 3, but the figures "50" are closer to the bottom margin. There is a dot of colour in the centre of the "0" in the right bottom corner square.
5. An indentation in the right side of the square in the lower right corner, so that it appears curved conformably with the outline of the "0."
6. Somewhat similar in appearance to No. 3, but the positions of the figures "50" in the lower corner square are different, in particular the "0" in the bottom right corner square distinctly leans forward, instead of being upright.

This block, of course, gives no clue to the general arrangement of the sheet ; other transfers which we have not seen may exist. The stamps are printed in chocolate on thick yellowish paper. Perf. 12. Some of them show traces of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS."

*Second setting.* We have only seen some small blocks of this setting, the largest being a block of forty stamps, which is made up of two transfers arranged in pairs as follows :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

The transfers are distinguished thus :—

1. Depression in inner frame line of square in right bottom corner under the figure "5."
2. No special marks.

The stamps do not show any trace of the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS." They are to be found printed in brown and pale brown, perf. 12, and a dark brown on thicker paper, perf. 11.

*Third setting.* We have seen two blocks of fifty, in five rows of ten stamps, of this setting as well as a number of smaller blocks. The two blocks of fifty are probably the top and bottom halves of a sheet of one hundred. The stamps of this setting are especially characterised by the diagonal line through the lower part of the "s" of "CENTS," being very clearly defined, and the two transfers of which the sheet is composed are easily recognisable by the following indications :—

1. Depression in the inner frame work at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "5," and a coloured dot by the top of the "0."
2. Horizontal mark over the end of the flag of the figure "5" in the lower right corner.

These appear in the blocks of fifty in the following order, which doubtless holds good for the complete sheet :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

There are three printings in dark brown, black-brown, and brown on buff toned paper ; and also an "error" of colour, viz. red. Perf. 11.

*Fourth setting.* We have succeeded in reconstructing a complete sheet of this setting, one hundred and twenty stamps in ten rows of twelve. Two transfers were used, viz. :—

1. Depression in the inner frame work at the bottom of the square in the lower right corner, under the figure "5."
2. White nick in the body of the "5" in the lower right corner, and a small white flaw in the top right corner of the stamps.

These are arranged as shown in the following diagram, from which it will be noticed that there is an irregularity in the middle of the eighth and ninth rows :—

I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	I	I	2	I	2	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	I	I	I	2	I	I	2
I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2	I	2

(To be continued.)

## The G.R.I. Stamps of New Britain.

By ERIC W. MANN.

(Continued from page 190.)

"G.R.I." 5th Setting. Varieties.

No. 3 is found without stop after "I" on 2d. on 20 pfg. with the 6 mm. spacing.

The next setting, the 6th, is possibly earlier than the last, but it is placed here as the first of a series of settings in strips of five.\* It occurs with the spacing both 6 mm. and 5 mm. Single stamps are not always easy to separate from the ordinary setting, but to the practised eye these present a different appearance. There is very little doubt that all the Marshall Islands stamps with the 6 mm. spacing belong to this setting. A list is now given of those which have been actually seen, but probably nearly every variety of New Guinea and Marshall Island stamps will eventually be found.

6 mm. on New Guinea.	1d. on 3 pfg.
	2d. on 20 "
	3d. " 25 "
	3d. " 30 "
	4d. " 40 "
	5d. " 50 "
	8d. " 80 "

No. 2 of the 1d. shows the "I" with a straight serif.

*Marshall Islands.* Probably the whole set, although only the 3d. has been seen.

5 mm.	1d. on 3 pfg.
	2d. " 20 "
	5d. " 50 "
	8d. " 80 "

No. 2 of the 1d. shows the "I" with a straight serif.

<i>Marshall Islands.</i>	1d. on 5 pfg.
	2d. " 20 "
	3d. " 25 "
	3d. " 30 "
	4d. " 40 "
	5d. " 50 "

No. 3 shows the "I." with a straight serif.

"G.R.I." 6th Setting. (a) spaced 6 mm., (b) 5 mm.

This setting apparently consists of five types only. This point, however, has not been conclusively proved, but the five types which have been "proved" by means of pairs are here described.

\* It is probable that this setting contains only five types, but this has not been actually proved.

- No. 1. Thin raised stop after "G." Stops after "R" and "I" level. Stop after "R" larger. Left top serif to "I" missing.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 2. Small raised stop after "G." Stops after "R" and "I" level. Bottom of vertical line of "R" broken. Nick in "G" at top. "I" bending to left.  
Horizontal measurement 9 mm.
- No. 3. Broken "G" usual in No. 3. Larger stop after "R" raised. Stop after "I" slightly raised. "I" defective in right upper and left lower serif.  
Horizontal measurement  $10\frac{1}{8}$  mm.
- No. 4. "G" damaged as in No. 8 of setting 2. Small thin stop after "G" (somewhat elongated). Stops after "R" and "I" level. Bottom left serif to "I" somewhat damaged.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 5. "G" again imperfect. Stops after "R" and "I" slightly raised. Stop touching "R." "I" defective at left as in No. 5 of 1st and 2nd settings.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

The appearance of the surcharge varies. Some copies show a clearly formed overprint, but usually this has a faint and worn appearance, although it has not the smaller appearance of the type that, for example, setting 4 represents.

*7th Setting.* Again in strips of five. Settings here described. Spacing is 6 mm. The following stamps have been seen:—

<i>New Guinea.</i>	1d.	on	3 pfg.
	1d.	„	5 „
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„	10 „
	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„	20 „
	3d.	„	25 „
	4d.	„	40 „

No varieties in the value settings have been noted, except in the case of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. In this stamp the bar on Nos. 4 and 5 touches the top of the small "2," and in the other three values is not, more or less, equidistant between the "1" and the "2" as in the case of the first setting of this value.

*"G.R.I." 7th Setting.* In horizontal strips of five, spaced 6 mm.

- No. 1. All stops slightly raised, but more especially that after "R." Stop after "G" has triangular appearance. Nick in "I" on left near bottom.  
Horizontal measurement  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.
- No. 2. Top of stop after "G" defective. Stop after "R" raised. Large stop after "I" sloping down and away from stamp. "I" defective at bottom on left side.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 3. Usual defective "G" for No. 3 of previous settings. Stop after "G" looks like a comma. Stop after "R" small and often almost absent.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.



- No. 4. "G" defective at top as in No. 8 of earlier settings. Small stop after "R." Right serif of "I" absent. Stops nearly level.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.
- No. 5. Raised stop after "G." Large stop after "R." Stop after "I" defective at left. "I" defective as in No. 2, but further defective at top, thus :—  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

8th Setting. A similar setting appears to occur with the same spacing but different characteristics. Three values have been seen :—

*New Guinea.* 1d. on 3 pfg.  
2d. „ 20 „  
8d. „ 80 „

"G.R.I." 8th Setting. Spacing 6 mm.

Description of two types (setting not yet plated).

- A. Large stop after "G," small stop after "R."
- In pair. { A. Large stop after "G," small stop after "R." Large stop after "I," stops are level. "I" has no serif at top, and bends to left.  
Horizontal measurement 10½ mm.
- B. Large stop slightly raised after "G" and "R," the stop after "R" having comma-like appearance. The "I" presents the characteristics of No. 5 of the 7th setting.  
Horizontal measurement 10 mm.

The surcharge in the copies which have been seen is heavy, clearly defined and in deep black.

9th Setting. In this case the spacing is between 6 and 7 mm.

The values 1d. on 3 pfg.,  
2d. „ 10 „  
2½d. „ 10 „

on New Guinea stamps have been found, but only single copies of these three stamps. The bar appears to have disappeared between the "1" and "2" of the "½" on the 2½d. stamp, and the fraction is the same size as the "2." The surcharge in the case of this setting and the previous one is in bold letters and in full black. The copies seen show at least two types.

It has been found possible to place practically all the stamps that have been seen under the above settings, but three stamps have been found of the 2½d. surcharge for which it is very difficult to account. The surcharge shows the 5 mm. spacing, and the stamps could ordinarily be placed under the second setting, the type being apparently in fairly good condition. The first stamp, 2½d on 10 pfg., is No. 1, and the other two, 2½d. on 20 pfg., are Nos. 1 and 2. As has been shown, the first printings of the 2½d. of these values were in a worn or clogged type, and spaced 6 mm., no doubt because the elevation of the small "1" in the "½" made the surcharge, if spaced 5 mm., look too cramped. It should be stated that No. 1 in the case of the ordinary 6 mm. setting shows the bar between the small "1" and "2" out of the horizontal, a characteristic exactly repeated in No. 1 of the stamps in question. The fact that the surcharge is somewhat heavily impressed may account for the difference in the type of the "G.R.I.," but the stamps are frankly a puzzle.

A further variety which it has not been possible to place is a copy of the 2d., on 10 pfg. New Guinea in a worn state of the surcharge, which shows an abnormally wide spacing (11 mm.) of the "G.R.I."

#### REGISTRATION STAMPS.

The registration labels in use in several of the German post offices in the group were also surcharged "G.R.I.," and the value 3d., for use as postage stamps. It is a comparatively easy matter with pairs to work out the various settings, as these stamps are of course all numbered. The type used was also used for the surcharging of the high values, although the registration labels were surcharged in horizontal rows of five and the high values in settings of four, the latter of course owing to the size of the sheets of the high-value stamps. There are indications that the registration stamps were surcharged with at least three (and possibly more) settings. It has not been found possible to prove in what order these stamps appeared, although that described as No. 3 probably came last. Particulars are given below with regard to these settings.

##### *Setting A* (proved).

- No. 1. There is a noticeable defect across the top of the vertical line in the "R." The stops after "G" and "R" are not round but have more length than breadth.
- No. 2. Defective stop after "G." The lower left part of the stop appears to have been broken off. Stop after "R," as described in the case of No. 1.
- No. 3. Stop after "G" slightly defective. Left upper serif of "I" broken off.
- No. 4. Surcharge normal but stop after "3d." like a comma.
- No. 5. Normal. Stop after "I" somewhat larger.

##### *Setting B* (proved).

- No. 1. Normal with medium-sized stops.
- No. 2. Smaller stop after "G." Top left corner of "R" now completely broken off (this is probably the later state of the "R" in setting A, No. 1). Stop after "R" bigger than the others and stops after "R" and "I" both slightly below the level of the letters.
- No. 3. Left upper serif of "I" broken off. Stop after "R" broken at left.
- No. 4. Small stops after "G" and "I." Large stop after "R."
- No. 5. Practically normal but stop after "R" somewhat lower.

The stops in this setting present generally a more rounded appearance than in A.

##### *Setting C.*

- No. 1. Stops smaller, that after "G" not round.
- No. 2. Bottom left corner of "R" broken.
- No. 3. (?)
- No. 4. Stop after "G" small and usually defective. Stop after "3d." presents comma-like appearance.
- No. 5. "R" broken off at right before the upward bend.

It is realized that these descriptions are inadequate, and many of the imperfections noted may not appear in the earlier surcharged copies. However, the numbers of the stamps afford an easy way of plating the five types, which run horizontally across the sheet as in the case of the lower values.

(To be continued.)

## Some Considerations Regarding the Flaw Varieties of the Electrotyped Issues of Queensland.

CAPT. C. W. CRAWFORD.

(Continued from page 194).

(b) CAUSED by dents or damage to the mould sufficiently deep to ensure that the replica on all subsequent electrotypes will come to printing height. This produces several similar constant varieties in the sheet which may sometimes be distinguished from each other by other flaws which may be present.

From the above it will be seen that the probable origin of a flaw can generally be determined. Of course the flaws, I (b) and II (b), only show in the electros made from the mould subsequent to the damage, etc., thus the number of varieties in the sheet would depend on the progress made in building up the plate when the damage occurred. Possibly the last electro manufactured might be the first electro to show the flaw, in which case there would be only one variety in the sheet printed from that plate.

In addition to the above flaws there are those to be attributed to bad printing, varying impressions of the same stamp in the sheet being frequently found. These are largely due to the mixing of the ink, etc., and possibly also to varying pressure in the press or to the electrotype having become worn or worked loose in the forme. Mr. Bornefeld, writing in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 167, says: "It must not be forgotten that each of the defects described above occurs, presumably, on one stamp only on the sheet; but as I have listed no varieties of which I have not found at least five copies, these defects were in the plates and not mere blemishes due to bad printing." My experience is that with the exception of the flaws listed under II (a), Mr. Bornefeld is rather on the safe side and that, generally, three or four copies should be sufficient.

Apart from the above considerations flaws may be grouped in varying degrees of interest as follows:

- A. Those which occur regularly in each block of four throughout the sheet. These are the most important as they give the marks for distinguishing the four types and determine the use of a quadruple mould in manufacturing the electros.
- B. Those flaws which do not occur regularly in the blocks of four but which have two or more regular positions in the sheet, thus determining the number of large electros composing the plate.
- C. Those flaws which occur irregularly and consequently have no significance as regards the method of preparation of the plate. A certain amount of interest, however, attaches to the more permanent flaws, some of which were corrected later. The flaws in this section are all important for the purpose of reconstruction of the sheets.

The life of a flaw, as obtained from dated copies and other considerations, is a subject full of interest, as it determines the period of use of a mould or a particular electro, and in a measure may be evidence of the actual life of the plates themselves.

The most noticeable examples are those of the Sixpence and One Shilling values of the 1882 type which were issued in November, 1882, and February, 1883, and continued in use until replaced by the four-figure types in 1898 and 1899 respectively. These values were derived from Mould A of the 1882 Twopence, and during the period of sixteen years Type III invariably shows the "hook." It is most unlikely that the same moulds were in use during the whole period; we would expect some to be worn out or damaged, but this proves that all the moulds were derived from the original mould for each value. It also illustrates the persistency with which a small flaw in a mould will repeat itself.

Mr. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. XVIII, page 132, considers that the "hook" with other flaws may have been intentional secret marks, as the "hook" ". . ." could easily have been removed in the course of the construction of the electrotypes, when so many other alterations were made. . . . However, in view of the large number of flaws present in most values it seems unlikely that extra flaws would be introduced as secret marks.

Similar examples of flaws in the mould are the letters "LA" joined in Type II, which were in the One Penny value from May, 1887, to February, 1895, and in the Twopence from May, 1887, until the issue of the Twopence "retouched mould." I have seen an unused pair of the latter endorsed "Approved 16 Oct: 1893," my earliest dated copy being 1st January, 1894.

A most interesting illustration is the case of the long and short "P" found in Type III of the 1887 Twopence, Type II always showing the letters "LA" joined. The *Australian Philatelist*, 4th April, 1916, page 123, gives the following note by the Editor:

" . . . Mr. H. L. White has in his collection a strip consisting of two rows right across the sheet of the 2d. of the 1887-1889 issue, which shows all the No. 2 with 'LA' joined, and one only, No. 3, with 'P' shortened. This is noted by Stanley Gibbons. He has also a quarter sheet of the same stamp showing all the No. 2 with 'LA' joined, but with 'P' shortened in all places except two. Here we have the strip contradicting the block."

I have a copy of the short "P" postmarked 21st June, 1887, thus showing it was in the first printing issued on May 5th of that year. It would be interesting to know if the 1887 "Proof" showed a short or a long "P." Thus it would seem that in the course of building up the plate one of the moulds (each of which had the "LA" joined in Type II) received damage, and Type III showed the long "P" in all subsequent electros made from it.

The short "P" variety is not known in a block with comb perforation (1890-4); we get it in the 1894 "retouched" mould, but then the letters "LA" in Type II have been corrected and no longer touch each other. The question at once arises; what became of the short "P's" if they were not in the plate from 1890-4?

Possibly the first plate, as well as the mould with the short "P," were damaged beyond repair, and a second plate made up from the mould with long "P." As certain flaws are to be found perf. 12 and also perf. 13 we may further assume that this plate with long "P's" throughout was brought into use before the introduction of the comb machine.

Another and certainly the most interesting illustration is the "red triangle" variety which occurs in Type IV of the One Penny, 1887-95. This flaw shows as a triangular red spot on a white ground in the S.E. spandrel and occurs in several positions in the sheet in the later printings.

It was certainly in the plate before comb perforation was introduced, as it is found on specimens perf. 12; I have an unused pair from the bottom row of the sheet showing the flaw in what might be an initial stage, and I have seen another specimen with the flaw complete.

Thus one of the moulds had developed this flaw before 1890, and all subsequent electrotypes from it utilized to replace damaged and worn electros in the plate would show the red triangle. I am unable to state how many of these flaws there were in the sheets perf. 12, but through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Chapman I am able to give the positions in the printing on *burelé* paper in February, 1895, which details are from a complete sheet in his possession. This is of the greatest interest as it gives what is most probably the final state of the One Penny plate, the One Penny "Cameo" being issued on the 28th February, 1895.

In the printing on *burelé* paper the "red triangle" flaw appears at Nos. 12, 16, 20, 54, 56, 72, 80, 94, and 120. In the sheet in question the flaw is not so pronounced in Nos. 80 and 120.

From the foregoing we see that the "red triangle" variety had a life of at least five years.

As an example from the later issues we may take the One Penny with four figures which was in use for upwards of fifteen years, the constancy of the distinctive marks of the four type varieties showing that all the moulds were derived from the same quadruple die.

We will now consider the flaws resulting from damage to a mould or electro in the course of preparing the printing plate. A very interesting example is the Sixpence, 1882 type, in which a flaw may be found in Type II in the oval band between the "D" and the upper part of the right scroll ornament. The flaw consists of white and green concentric circles, the central disc being sometimes green and sometimes white. I have specimens showing four well-defined stages of the growth of this flaw in the mould, together with two more or less indefinite or intermediate stages. The material at my disposal does not allow of these varieties being placed in the sheet, but one variety comes from the right margin, another is the second stamp from the left margin, and a third is from the top row of the sheet.

Evidently this is a case of a damaged mould with the damage increasing as each successive electrotype was stripped from it.

Of the flaw in its latest stage I have dated copies, 13th June, 1889, and 9th October, 1893, perf. 12; and 29th June, 1894, perf. 13, by comb machine. The former and latter dates are from copies from the right margin, which tends to show that the same plate had been in use for at least five years. I also have an earlier stage of the flaw, perf. 12, the postmark date 31st January, 1887, apparently adding another two and a half years to the life of the plate.

Another case of a flaw in a mould is the "loop" variety of the One Penny, four figures, issued on Crown Q paper in August, 1897 (*vide P.J.G.B.*, Vol. XXIII, pages 156, 157). This variety, a loop instead of a minute hook at the lower end of the right scroll ornament, occurred in the twenty-fourth impression of a sixty stamp electro, and thus it showed at Nos. 24 and 84 in the sheet. In 1899 the lower two rows of the electros were cut off and a plate made up of three forty stamp electros was in use for a short time, the "loops" appearing at Nos. 24, 64, and 104 in the sheet. New moulds were constructed from the original "quadruple die" for the issue on Crown A paper in December, 1907, when the loop variety disappeared after showing in the sheets for upwards of ten years.

(To be continued.)

## Bolivia and Peru during the Chilian Occupation.

A STUDY OF THE POSTAL ISSUES.

By LIEUT. W. HAWORTH.

(Continued from page 198.)



ARMA.—In January, 1882, this town, together with the four next following, was occupied by the Chilian, Colonel del Canto, who established garrisons forthwith in all five.

I know an obliteration consisting of the town name in large capitals which may possibly be found used on Chilian stamps.

XAUXA or JAUJA.—I have a specimen of the 1 c. of the 1880 issue of Peru used here showing a postmark consisting of the name "JAUJA" with an oblong with rounded ends. This is a most likely cancellation to be found.

A second type with the town name enclosed in an oval made up of dots is not so likely, but may possibly exist.

OROYO.—Up to the present I have not traced the type of postmark employed here.

CONCEPCION.—This town used a double-lined oval obliterator with the word "CONCEPCION" in block letters across the middle.

HUANCAYO.—I have the following postmarks employed here just prior to the war which may perhaps be found on Chilian stamps :

1. "HUANC" enclosed in a circle of dots.
2. "HUANC" likewise enclosed in a circle of dots but with a small letter "J" vertically above the letter "A."
3. "HUANCAYO" in block letters with no frame.

From Chile I learn that a cancellation, actually to be found on Chilian stamps, consists of a circle, in the centre of which is a female head, with the words "FRANCA" and "HUANCAYO" respectively above and below.

TORATA.—This town is known to have been occupied by Chile, but up to the present I have not been able to trace the type of postmark in use there.

MOQUEGUA.—For a very short time the Chilians were masters of this town. If any Chilian stamps were used here they must be of excessive rarity. The postmark would probably consist of either "MOQUEA" in a circle of dots, or "MOQUEGUA" in two lines within a double-lined oval which, in turn, is enclosed in an octagonal frame.

TACNA.—A number of postmarks may be found used on Chilian stamps in this town.

One that I have not yet seen, but which most probably exists, is the town name within a triple-lined oval. This was certainly in use at the end of 1878, and as the type of cancellation next described is not known used until the end of 1881, there can be little doubt that the town name may be found.

The second obliteration remained in use until after the war ended. It was of Peruvian origin and showed a single circle with the words "TACNA" above, "PRINCIPAL" below, and the date in three lines in the centre.

A third postmark must have been issued by Chilians, since it is of the same type as that sent by them to Caracoles in 1880. It consists of a double circle with "TACNA" above and "CHILE" below; the date is in three lines in the centre. This was likewise in use until after the war was concluded.

The last cancellation I shall describe is a single circle with "TACNA" above, "CHILE" below, and the date in three lines, and was sent to the town on the 28th April, 1884. It is therefore essentially a post-war obliterator, but it is necessary to give a description of it as I have had many Chilian stamps offered to me thus cancelled as war postmarks.

We can now turn to the capital of Peru and deal with its complicated postal history.

It might perhaps be interesting, however, to give here the number of stamps sent to Lima from Chile for the use of the occupied territory. On July 1st, 1882, the following quantities of both 1877 and 1881 issues were dispatched:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	30,000
2 c.	.	.	.	.	4,000
5 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
10 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
20 c.	.	.	.	.	10,000
50 c.	.	.	.	.	1,000

In September of the same year:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
2 c.	.	.	.	.	20,000
5 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
10 c.	.	.	.	.	100,000
20 c.	.	.	.	.	50,000
50 c.	.	.	.	.	15,000

In December, 1882, a further supply of 50,000 of the 2 c. value was provided.

The final instalment of which I have a note were sent on the 10th March, 1883, consisting of 100,000 each of the 1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c.

The total numbers sold in Lima alone from July, 1882, to the 1st November, 1883, were as follows:—

1 c.	.	.	.	.	180,994
2 c.	.	.	.	.	58,100
5 c.	.	.	.	.	278,314
10 c.	.	.	.	.	181,719
20 c.	.	.	.	.	27,190
50 c.	.	.	.	.	8,159

The following document is interesting. It was addressed to the Director-General of Posts in Chile, who had apparently raised some points with regard to the prepayment of correspondence from the occupied territory.

“ MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,

“ SANTIAGO,

“ *May 7th, 1881.*

“ I have received your notes Nos. 46 and 219 in which you ask the advice of this Ministry on various points in reference to correspondence with Antofagasta, and also that exchanged with the other territories occupied by our armies. In reply I beg to state as follows :—

“ With regard to the correspondence with Antofagasta you need have no doubt, inasmuch as this territory, having being incorporated with the Republic, is subject to the same regulations, in all branches of the public service, as any other part of Chile.

“ With regard to Tarapacá, the supreme decree of the 18th March of last year should resolve your doubt, since it established, with respect to this territory, that all correspondence emanating therefrom or directed there should be subject to the provisions of the law of the 19th November, 1874.

“ As regards correspondence from Tacna and Arica, since the post offices at these places are being managed by Chilean employées, and since they use our stamps, the same regulations to which Chilean correspondence is subject should apply to them. And it should also be noted that the offices mentioned are under your control, as far as relates to the Universal Postal Union, you having been charged with their organisation and with making Arica the office of exchange for all the service of the department of Tacna.

“ With respect to the interior economy of these offices and all those which are not connected with the service of the Union, it is convenient that they should all for the present be under the governance of the political commander-in-chief of the territory.

“ As to correspondence from Lima and Callao, I have to say, that as there exists in each of these two towns an office of the Peruvian administration and one entrusted with the service for our army, you ought to consider as Chilean that received by the mail despatched by the Chilean administration, and, in passing, the other is subject to the regulations of the Universal Postal Union.

“ With reference to your final point concerning those persons who ought to enjoy the concession made in section 2 of the above-mentioned decree of the 18th March last year, I have to say, that the intention of this article is to include all the employées, both civil and military, etc., who are actually lending their services to the Republic of Chile in those territories.

“ But this privilege is only for correspondence which is exchanged between the towns of Chile and her armies or employées on campaign against Peru, and under no circumstances can they be made to extend to the persons indicated the right for abroad.

“ God guard you,

“ MANUEL RECABARREN.

“ To the Director-General of Posts.”

On the 17th January, 1881, Lima and all the small towns surrounding it fell into the Chilean hands. The conquering general, however, informed the Peruvian Director of Posts that he would not hinder in any way the resumption of the means of communication and accordingly that official reopened the post



offices. These were carried on until the 30th November, 1881, by the Peruvians, but from that date they were taken over by the *Chilian Military Governor* in Lima and put under the control of Don Bernardo Irarrázaval.

By the middle of November this gentleman, in his capacity as Director of the Fiscal Treasury, had taken steps to provide for the necessary material which he knew would be required. On the 21st of the month he wrote to General Lynch, who was Commander-in-Chief, as follows :—

“ No. 12.

Stamp : REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

“ Fiscal Treasury of Lima.

“ LIMA,

“ November 21st, 1881.

“ MY LORD GENERAL,

“ For the immediate completion of the work of the Fiscal Treasury, it has become necessary to obtain the various articles enumerated below :—

“ A special press for the recoinage of the stamped paper.

“ An engraved plate to earmark the fiscal and postage stamps, it being possible to perform this operation in the same office and with the employées of the engraver.

“ And, finally, the transfer to the office of a large iron box which is deposited in the old Bank of Lima, and another which is in the Tribunal of the Consulate.

“ It not having been possible up to now to form an estimate of the cost of the specie required, nor of the pay of the day-workers, and other expenses which have already been indicated, you are solicited to issue instructions to the Commissariat of the Army to deliver to me the sum of five hundred pesos, of which at the right time a documentary account will be rendered.

“ God guard you,

“ BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

This very reasonable request was granted, and Señor Irarrázaval approached a business firm of the name of Peter Bacigalupi with a view to obtaining a supply of stamps suitably earmarked for use.

On the 3rd December the army postal authorities took possession of the Peruvian post offices and after closing them for that day reopened them on the 4th December under Chilian administration. This was in accordance with a decree dated the 1st December, which instructed Don Antonio S. de Saldívar, the Army Postmaster, to “ take possession of the Peruvian Post Office with all its furniture and effects and to instal there both the office, which, up to that date, had been under his charge, and also the employées which he might detail for the work.”

In a receipt dated from the Caja Fiscal, at Lima, on the 9th December, 1881, Señor Irarrázaval states that the army postal authorities had deposited with him the following stamps :—

1 c. : five parcels of five hundred sheets each ; the sheet containing one hundred stamps=250,000 stamps.

2 c. : two hundred and forty two sheets of 100 stamps=24,200 stamps.

The next day he acknowledges further deposits.

“ LIMA,

“ December 10th, 1881.

“ Received of the Commissariat of the Army, in accordance with the decree of the General-in-Chief dated the 5th inst., the following :—

“ 250,000=two hundred and fifty thousand postage stamps of the Postal Union of the value of one centavo each.

“ 500,000=five hundred thousand postage stamps of the Postal Union of the value of five centavos each.

“ 500,000=five hundred thousand current stamps of the value of ten centavos each.

“ 99,598=ninety-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-eight stamps of the Postal Union of the value of fifty centavos each.

“ 49,899=forty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine stamps of the Postal Union of 1 sol each.

“ (Signed)      BERNARDO IRARRÁZAVAL.”

We must now return to the consideration of the work undertaken by Peter Bacigalupi and Co. This firm amongst other things did a lot of relief-stamping for letter headings, and they seemed in every way suitable for the projected work. They were therefore instructed to make a hundred lead *clichés* all identically alike, showing the shield of Chile surmounted by heraldic plumes, but without supporters. These were then clamped together to form the printing plate.

A small foot-press was moved into the Fiscal Treasury and the same firm sent three employées there who proceeded with the overprinting of the stamps under the inspection of Sr. Zenobia Acuña. The three men actually doing the work were Señors Carrión and Rojas and Don Rafael Cruz.

The firm were paid \$130 silver currency for their work, and the inspector, Señor Acuña, received 240 soles in paper money, which at the then current rate of exchange of 12.50 soles per silver peso works out at \$19.20.

The writer in the *Anales de la Sociedad Filatélica de Chile*, to whom I am largely indebted for these details, states that he wrote to Señor Irarrázaval with regard to the multitudinous colours of some of the overprints. He was informed that a number of colour trials were made and that once the correct shade of ink was decided upon all the essays were destroyed! This may be correct so far as Señor Irarrázaval's knowledge goes, but the statement made by the Lima Society in their catalogue is very definite. They say: “A great quantity of postage stamps have been overprinted in different colours . . . by a person who had free access to the Post Offices in Lima in 1882 and 1883, whilst it was occupied by the Chilians. . . . This same person has also made other false surcharges on old issues . . . and sent great quantities to Europe, the United States, etc.” They further go on to state that some young men in Lima at the end of 1883 and in 1884 made imitations of the overprint, in various colours and on all kinds of stamps. These forgeries, in such cases where the colour of the overprint and the stamp are both correct, may be distinguished by the fact that the star in the centre of the arms is smaller than in the genuine. The plumes also are completely shaded in the forgery, whereas in the genuine there are parts where there is no shading at all.

( To be continued.)

## Persia.

By R. W. GRAY.



WITH regard to the perforations of the 1919 Provisional high issues mentioned in the August, 1919, number of the *London Philatelist*, I have the 4 krs. with perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  as well as the whole series with perf. 11, and have no doubt the 2, 3, and 5 krs. exist with perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$  also. The four higher values, 10, 20, 30, and 50 krs. I have with both perfs.,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

As regards the locally lithographed 1919 Provisional issue, perhaps the following errors found by me in complete sheets of 100 of each denomination will be of interest to collectors of this country :—

The 1 chahi was apparently printed three times. No less than four errors appeared in the first setting of which one only was corrected in a subsequent printing. They are as follows :—

### 1 CHAHI.

Second stamp from left in top row, numeral "1" missing over "ch."

Sixth stamp from left in top row, numeral "1" in 1 chahi inverted.

First stamp on left in 7th row down, short second "1" in 1919.

Last stamp but one in bottom row, "1 C" instead of "1 ch."

This last error was corrected subsequently, but there were not many sheets printed in which it occurred, so it should be a rare variety. A third setting (of which I have not seen a complete sheet) had also a horizontal pair the first of which had the date "1999" instead of 1919, and the second "9191." These errors were apparently never put into circulation, for as soon as they were discovered the Director-General of Posts had these two removed from the sheet of 100 and only the remaining 98 were issued for use. I do not know their position on the sheet, as for the above reason it is impossible to find complete sheets.

The 3, 6, and 12 chahi have only the short second "1" in 1919, in the same position as in the sheets of the other two denominations.

The 5 chahi, besides the above short second "1," has the second stamp from the left in the third row with the "5" in "5 chahis" omitted altogether, and the date in the last stamp but one in the last row reads "19.9"; this may be due to faulty printing, but in the sheet I have the stop is most distinct.

Too much store must not be set by colour variations in this issue owing to its being locally printed with very primitive and imperfect materials. The stamps round the outer edges of the sheets are invariably darker than those in the middle, in all the denominations, so that several gradations of colour exist in each complete sheet, printed at one and the same time.

## 12 CHAHI, 1913.

I have just come across several specimens of this stamp cut in two (apparently with scissors) and the halves used as 6 chahi stamps, on entires. I have been able to satisfy myself that these are genuine and that they were bisected (in the Sultanabad district) owing to a shortage of the stock of 6 chahi stamps. They were in use only a short time.

## IRAQ.

I have just received an envelope from Bagdad through the post with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  an. green and 1 an. red "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" with the additional overprint "ON STATE SERVICE" under the "IRAQ" between the "s" of "BRITISH" and first "c" of "OCCUPATION." I do not know if this has yet been catalogued.

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## Occasional Notes.

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**W**ILL any members who are willing to contribute to the Five minute Paper evenings on the 6th January and the 5th May next, and to the Rare Stamp and Varieties evening on the 3rd February, please communicate with our Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C.4, as soon as possible, as he is very anxious to get the programme completed and published as early as possible.

The regulations governing these papers and displays are as follows :—

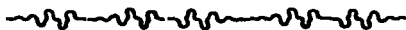
*Five minute Papers.*—The time to be occupied in reading the Paper is not to exceed five minutes, and if stamps are shown in illustration the time occupied in the Display and in any subsequent discussion on the paper is not to exceed fifteen minutes, or twenty minutes in all.

*Display of Rare Stamps and Varieties.*—No Member is to show more than twenty pieces, and the Display should be accompanied by a written description if possible. A block, a pair, or a strip is counted as one piece.

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**T**HE first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society's Session, 1920-21, will be held on Thursday, October 21st. Future dates will be announced later on.

No stamps can be dealt with on the 21st October unless they are *received* by or before 11 a.m. on Monday, the 18th October.



## Correspondence.

THE EDITOR, *The London Philatelist*.

DEAR SIR,—

We should be greatly obliged if you could inform collectors, through your columns, that, owing to circumstances over which we have no control, the new edition of GIBBONS CATALOGUE, PART I, BRITISH EMPIRE, publication of which has been announced for the middle of September, will not now appear until about the end of October.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

THE following letter has recently been received by the President :—

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *July 21st*, 1920.

DEAR MR. BACON,

I have duly received the interesting circular dated 21st May last, in which you appeal to the Fellows of the Society for donations to complete the necessary five thousand pounds required to establish a permanent home for the Royal Philatelic Society in London.

I now beg to propose the following :

I shall be happy to give the sum of £500 if the Society can find five other Fellows who will do the same, or, ten other Fellows who will give £250 each.

My idea in submitting this proposal is to obtain, with the least loss of time, the sum of £3000 which, added to the £1500 odd already collected, will only leave an amount of about £500 still to be collected and which, I feel confident, will soon be covered by the various small donations and subscriptions that will follow in the course of time.

The realization of the desired £5000 should then be consummated.

Very truly yours,

[Signed] A. M. TRACEY WOODWARD,

F.R.P.S.L.

In publishing this letter with the very handsome offer made by Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward, the President sincerely hopes that the proposal made by him will meet with such a response from the members of the Society as to make it possible to secure for the Fund the generous contribution Mr. Woodward has promised.

#### FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED UP TO SEPTEMBER 23, 1920.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London . . . . .	50	0	0	W. Beckwith . . . . .	1	1	0
H. B. Manus . . . . .	10	0	0	F. H. Melland . . . . .	1	1	0
George Ginger . . . . .	5	0	0	Albert Naish . . . . .	1	1	0
J. S. Higgins . . . . .	2	2	0	Major W. H. Wilkin . . . . .	1	1	0
				J. H. H. Chamberlain . . . . .	1	0	0
				Capt. J. S. Summers . . . . .	1	0	0

## The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

### PROGRAMME FOR SESSION 1920-21.

OCT. 21.	First Meeting. Display by H.M. The King.	FEB. 17.	Paper and Display: "The Victory Issue of Belgium, July, 1919." By A. Holland.
NOV. 4.	Notes and Display: "Sydney Views and Laureated Issues of N.S.W." By M. H. Horsley, J.P.	MAR. 3.	Display of Selections from Society's Collection and from the Forgery Collections. By the Hon. Curator and the Assistant Hon. Secretary.
NOV. 18.	Paper and Display: By E. W. Mann. "Some modern line engraved Colonial Stamps with special reference to retouched varieties."	MAR. 17.	Notes on Reference List of Queensland Stamps, and Displays by Members interested. By R. B. Yardley.
DEC. 2.	Notes and Display: "Virgin Islands." By R. B. Yardley.	APRIL 7.	Display: "Sicily." By W. J. Alan Walker
DEC. 16.	Paper and Display: "The First Type, South Australia." By E. H. Collins.	APRIL 21.	"The Settings and Different Plates of Roumanian Issues, 1866 to 1872." By W. Dorning Beckton.
JAN. 6.	Five-minute Papers.	MAY 5.	Five-minute Papers.
JAN. 20.	Notes and Display: "Bahamas." By L. E. Bradbury.	MAY 26.	Notes and Display: "Barbados." By C. A. Stephenson.
FEB. 3.	Display of "Rare Stamps and Varieties." By Members.	JUNE 9.	Annual Meeting.

## New Issues.

### NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

*Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 1 MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, E.C. 4.*

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**—A new stamp is chronicled in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Great Britain 5s. of 1913. Bradbury Wilkinson printing. Overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" in two lines of black sans-serif caps.

*Adhesive.*

5s., rose-red; wmk. Royal Cypher, perf. 11 × 12.

**BERMUDA.**—Two new values are to hand from Mr. R. Roberts. Type 15 of Gibbons.

*Adhesives.*

2s., blue and dull purple on blue; Multiple, perf. 14.  
4s., carmine and black " "

**NEW HEBRIDES.**—Four provisional stamps are reported in the *Australian Stamp Journal*.

The surcharges, 10 c. and figure 1 are, it is stated, very large, the figure 1 measuring 6½ mm. in height, while the 10 c. measures 12½ mm. horizontally, and the 1d. 7 mm. horizontally.

*Provisionals.*

10 c. in black on 25 c. New Caledonia, overprinted "NOUVELLE HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM."  
1d. on 1s., pictorial.  
1d. on 2s. "  
1d. on 5s. "

**RHODESIA.**—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 5s. green and blue stamp, perf. 15, in, we are told, a new shade, yellow-green and blue.

*Adhesive.*

5s., yellow, green, and blue; perf. 15.

**SAMOA.**—Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., sent us the set of six New Zealand "Victory Stamps," overprinted "SAMOA" in block letters in red on the ½d., 1½d., and 6d. values, and in black or blue-black on the remainder.

### EUROPE.

**BELGIUM.**—The P.J.G.B. chronicles three new parcel post stamps.

30 c., brown-red.  
90 c., bright yellow.  
1 gr., 20 c., orange.

**DENMARK.**—Three new stamps are listed in the *West-End Philatelist*.

Type of 1913. Head of King Christian X.

*Adhesive.*

8 ore grey; crosses, perf. 14 × 14½.  
70 " green and brown " "  
90 " red and brown " "

**FRANCE.**—New parcel post stamps are reported in the *S.C.F.*

Inscribed "COLIS. POSTAL MAJORATION" and imperf.

*Parcels Post.*  
50 c., ultramarine.  
1 fc., yellow.

HOLLAND.—Mr. R. Roberts sent us the 10 g. stamp, Gibbons No. 225, surcharged at foot over the original value, 2.50 in large figures in black.

2.50 g. on 10 g., orange-vermillion. S.G. 225.

ICELAND.—Additions to the new set of official stamps are made by the *West-End Philatelist*.

*Officials.*  
5 aur., orange-brown and grey; crosses, perf. 14×14½.  
10 " blue and grey " "  
50 " mauve and grey " "

LUXEMBURG.—The *Philatelic Magazine* chronicles some provisional Postage Due Stamps, viz. type of 1907, 15 on 12½ c. green and black, and 30 on 25 c. green and black.

SPAIN.—Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co. inform us that a new stamp of 1 centimo has been issued of a simple design, similar in execution to the ¼ c. stamps, which it probably supersedes, but larger. Numeral of value in centre, "ESPANA" beneath a crown at top, "CENTIMO" at foot, and "CORREOS" on each side. Colour green.

SWEDEN.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 20 öre blue jubilee (King Gustaf Adolf), issued July 28th, it being then three hundred years since private letters were taken by post between Sweden and Hamburg and vice versa. Fifty millions issued in rolls of five hundred, imperf. by coil, perf. 10 at sides.

This stamp with portrait in centre has "SVERIGE" at top, value "20 ÖRE" at foot, date "1620" at left and "1920" at right.

This friend also sent the new 40 öre stamp for the general set. In the centre is a large crown with post-horn beneath, "KUNGL. POST" at top, value "ÖRE 40 ÖRE" at foot, and "SVERIGE" each side. Issued in rolls of 100, perf. 10 at sides.

*Adhesives.*  
20 öre, blue; imperf. x 10.  
40 " sage-green " "

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* has reported receipt of the 24 c. stamp of the current series. No watermark.

*Adhesive.*  
24 c., purple-brown; no watermark.

BRAZIL.

"The new 100 reis stamp of Brazil.—I make public, that in the space of 30 days, count from this date and for the space of three months, must be put in circulation the new 100 reis stamp, commemorative of the Belgian King's visit to Brazil, which stamps will only be used for the correspondence in the national territory, have the following characteristics: 'red color, rectangular size 0.021 × 0.038, on the left King Albert's portrait and on the right Dr. Epitasio Pessôa, President of the Brazilian Republic: in the middle of the two portraits on top part they have a ribbon with the date "1920," and below the Brazilian emblem—the coffee and tobacco leaves. In the stamp basis there is a strip where are written in white letters: in the middle the word "100" "REIS," on the left the word "BRASIL" and on the right the word "CORREIO."'

DR. MARIO DE SANCTIS.  
General Post Office, Rio Janerio.  
21 August, 1920."

PARAGUAY.—Further provisionals are chronicled in the *S.C.F.*, all overprinted "HABILITADO 1920."

*Adhesives.*  
0.50 c. on 80 c. (250,000).  
1.75 on 3 p. (25,000).  
*Postage Due.*  
1 p. (200,000).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MARTINIQUE.—Some provisionals are reported in the *Philatelic Magazine* on continental authority.

*Provisionals.*  
5 on 1 c., red-brown and brown (375,000).  
10 " 2 c., olive and brown (375,000).  
25 " 15 c., brown, violet, and red (150,000).  
Placed on sale June 24th.

The Market.

NOTE.—Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of July 27th, 1920.  
\* Unused, other than Mint £ s. d.  
Baghdad, set of 21, all, \* mostly mint 130 0 0  
Ditto, overprinted with Star and Crescent, with date within Crescent, ½ a. on 10 paras, green, mint . . . . . 2 5 0

† Unused other than Mint. £ s. d.  
Baghdad, 2 as. on 1 pi, ultramarine with date between Star and Crescent and 2 as. on 1 pi, ultramarine (type 30), on entire 5 10 0  
Ditto, 20 p., rose (type 30), mint 2 5 0  
Bushire, 1915 (Aug.), 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 24 ch. and 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 k., set of 13 . . . . . 16 0 0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.
Bushire, 1 k., pair . . . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, 5 k. . . . .	4	5	0
Ditto, 10 k. . . . .	4	5	0
Ditto, 1915 (Sept.), 1 ch., on piece . . . . .	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 ch. . . . .	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 k., mint . . . . .	14	0	0
Ceylon, 1855, imperf., 6d., pale purple-brown on blued,* no gum . . . . .	3	5	0
India, 1854, die 2, 1 a., dull red, block of 8* . . . . .	4	10	0
Mauritius, 1859 (Dec.), 1d., dull red, small margins . . . . .	4	10	0
Zululand, 1888-93, 5s., rose . . . . .	3	0	0
Canada, 1868, laid, 1 c., brown-red . . . . .	2	15	0
United States, 1861, 5 c., ochre,* full gum . . . . .	5	0	0
New Britain, 1914, on Marshall Islands, 1d. on 3 pf., brown,* thinned . . . . .	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, first printing, 3d. on 30 pf., mint . . . . .	22	0	0
Ditto, 1915, 1 on 2d. on 10 pf., mint . . . . .	2	15	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, perf. 13, red-brown,* no gum . . . . .	2	15	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sept.), 2½d. on 20 pf., comma after 1, mint . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½d., ¾d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 3s., and 5s., set of 11, on piece . . . . .	30	0	0
Victoria, 1850, Litho., Thos. Ham, 1d., orange-vermilion,* creased . . . . .	3	0	0
Collection, Imperial, Colonial, 3267 . . . . .	24	0	0

\* \* \*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND Co.

Sale of July 14th and 15th, 1920.

Cape, C A, 5s., orange, mint . . . . .	50	0	0
Fiji, 1874, 6 c. on 3d., green,* with certificate . . . . .	4	0	0
Great Britain, 5s., rose, Plate 1, re- constructed plate of 20, in- cluding three pairs . . . . .	7	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, 1911, 1d., aniline-pink, pair, mint . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R." Edwardian, £1, OFFICIAL, slight repair . . . . .	85	0	0
Ditto, "O.W." ditto, 10d. OFFICIAL, £3 and . . . . .	4	0	0
Marshall Islands, "G.R.I.," 1d. on 2d. on 10 pf., blocks of 4* . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pair* . . . . .	5	5	0
Natal, 1908, £1 . . . . .	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 10 c., bisected, on piece . . . . .	3	5	0
Samoa, "G.R.I.," 1914, ½d. on 5 pf., comma after 1 . . . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ¾d. on 3 pf., ditto £4 and . . . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d. on 50 pf., pair, on piece, one stamp with double surcharge . . . . .	3	15	0
Southern Nigeria, 1904, £1, mint . . . . .	3	12	6

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s	d.
Bushire, 1915, 1 ch., without stop, mint . . . . .	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 ch., ditto, ditto . . . . .	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 ch., postally used . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 ch., strip of 8, one stamp being no stop variety . . . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 ch., strip of 9, one stamp, the no stop variety . . . . .	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 k., strip of 3 . . . . .	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another strip of 3, showing the no stop variety . . . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 k., pair . . . . .	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, one stamp being the no stop variety . . . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy . . . . .	7	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., block of 4 and pair, on piece . . . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 4d., pale blue, block of 5, mint . . . . .	10	0	0
Sicily, 50 gr. . . . .	7	10	0
Lagos, 1884, 5s., blue . . . . .	3	3	0
Natal, 1908-9, £1 . . . . .	3	5	0
Nevis, 1883-90, 6d., green . . . . .	4	0	0
Russia, 1857-8, 20 k., violet and green, mint, unissued variety . . . . .	4	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, defective . . . . .	7	10	0
Spain, 1850, 6 r. . . . .	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue . . . . .	3	10	0

Sale of July 21st and 22nd, 1920.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d. . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., slight thinning . . . . .	11	0	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black, strip of 3, slight repair . . . . .	21	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, inverted wmk. . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green . . . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac £4 and . . . . .	4	4	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, slight tear . . . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on bluish . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac (2) each . . . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, 1873, 6d., buff, Plate 13, perf., clipped . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange £5 10s. and Ditto, "I.R." 1884, 1s., OFFICIAL, . . . . .	5	15	0
mint . . . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose* . . . . .	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultra- marine, mint . . . . .	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887-92, £1 . . . . .	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 8d., dull orange . . . . .	4	0	0
Zurich, vert. lines, 6 r. . . . .	2	10	0
Victoria, 1867, 6d., blue, S.G. 139 . . . . .	2	6	0
Cape, 1855, 1s., yellow-green . . . . .	2	15	0
Falkland Islands, Queen, 2s. 6d., deep blue . . . . .	2	8	0



* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Nova Scotia, 1d., red . . . . .	3	3	0
Queensland, 1882, 4d., pale yellow, "PENGE," S.G. 175,* slight crease . . . . .	2	2	0
Argentina, 1891, 20 pesos . . . . .	2	5	0
Baghdad, S.G. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, set of 12, mint . . . . .	60	0	0
Ditto, S.G., 1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 20, set of 6, mint . . . . .	32	0	0
Barbados, 1860, pin perf. 12½, 1d., blue . . . . .	4	0	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., block of 4, mint . . . . .	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	12	12	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, 10s., grey- green . . . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Cross, £1, brown- lilac . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, £5 . . . . .	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, Earliest, 1d., orange on yellowish . . . . .	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, late, 1d., red . . . . .	5	5	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c.* . . . . .	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin perf. 12½, 4d. . . . .	5	10	0
United States, 1851-6, 90 c. . . . .	3	10	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-ver- million, pair, on piece, butterfly postmark . . . . .	4	8	0
Ditto, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow, few perfs., clipped . . . . .	4	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-black, repaired . . . . .	3	7	6

Sale of July 27th, 28th and 29th, 1920.

Seychelles, 2 c. on 36 c., postmark Aug. 6th, 1906 . . . . .	3	0	0
Austria, Mercury, 6 k., blue, block of 10 . . . . .	4	15	0
Baghdad, S.G. 1, mint . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto 2, ditto . . . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto 6, ditto . . . . .	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto 7, ditto . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto 9, ditto . . . . .	12	10	0
Ditto, ditto 11, ditto . . . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto 12, ditto . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto 13, ditto . . . . .	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto 17, ditto . . . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto 18, ditto . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto 19, ditto . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto 20, ditto . . . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto 21, ditto . . . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto 22, ditto . . . . .	15	0	0
Belgium, 1849-50, 40 c., block of 12,* two stamps with ink mark . . . . .	46	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue* £3 7s. and . . . . .	4	0	0
Bushire, 1 ch. and 5 ch., on piece . . . . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 5 ch. . . . .	9	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green, trifling repair Cape, De la Rue, 1d., brown-red, pair, mint . . . . .	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., blue, inter- mediate . . . . .	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 300 r. . . . .	19	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green,* with gum . . . . .	9	10	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 20 c., black, on toned, block of 20* . . . . .	4	4	0
French Colonies, 1871-6, 2 c., block of 4, mint . . . . .	9	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, £1, on <i>bleuté</i> Anchor . . . . .	7	0	0
Roman States, 1 scudo . . . . .	5	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, re- paired. . . . .	8	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-ver- million, defective . . . . .	15	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate I, 1d. . . . .	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d. . . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 8d., golden yellow, imperf. . . . .	9	0	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perf., 6d., grey-lilac . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, perf. 13, 4d., rose, mint . . . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy* . . . . .	2	15	0
Barbados, 5s., rose, off centre . . . . .	2	6	0
British East Africa, "A.B.," ½ a. on 2d., S.G. 38 . . . . .	2	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., dark green, strip of 12, mint . . . . .	48	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., deep blue, defect at corner . . . . .	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d., block of 18, mint . . . . .	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brown-red, block of 4,* has tear . . . . .	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, block of 4, mint . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 12, ditto . . . . .	23	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown . . . . .	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue . . . . .	7	0	0
Great Britain, 9d., straw, hair lines, repaired, with certifi- cate . . . . .	11	0	0
Ditto, £5, on <i>bleuté</i> . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Edwardian, £1, green, slight defect . . . . .	90	0	0
India, 1854, 2 as., pale green, block of 8, mint . . . . .	8	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, the two halves and one other . . . . .	36	0	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r. . . . .	29	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines, on entire . . . . .	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, March, 1843, 4 r., ditto . . . . .	4	0	0
Turks Island, 1881, 2½ on 1d., type 24 . . . . .	6	0	0

Sale of Sept. 3rd, 8th, and 9th, 1920.

Cape, 1863-4, 1d., block of 4, mint . . . . .	8	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of 6 Brazil, 1843, 90 c., two, each . . . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, 1844, on greyish paper, 180 r., slight defect . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 300 r. . . . .	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 600 r. . . . .	4	10	0
Brunswick, 1862-4, <i>perces en arc</i> , ½ sq., on piece . . . . .	4	4	0
Canada, 10d., blue* . . . . .	7	15	0

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Cape, 1855-8, 1d., red, block of 4, slightly creased . . . . .	7	15	0	Oldenburg, 1855, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. . . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., block of 4, trifling defect . . . . .	8	5	0	Ditto, 1859, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd sgr., blue postmark, thin spot . . . . .	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, slight defect . . . . .	4	8	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow . . . . .	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dark green, pair . . . . .	4	8	0	Ditto, 1861, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., moss-green,* slight defect . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 1863-4, 1d, brown-red, block of 4, mint . . . . .	8	0	0	Roumania, 1872, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 b., vermillion, S.G. 135 . . . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, ditto, ditto . . . . .	8	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 50 b., red and blue, imperf., S.G. 142 . . . . .	2	5	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, wove, 1 r., black on green . . . . .	4	0	0	Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, laid, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., black on pale green* . . . . .	2	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 k., blue, vert. laid, cut round . . . . .	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., black on pale yellow* . . . . .	4	0	0	Ditto, 1858, 5 k., blue, larger pearls, S.G. 8 . . . . .	4	17	0
France, 1849-50, 15 c., deep green on greenish, 50s., £2 12s., and . . . . .	3	10	0	Saxony, 3 pf., brick-red . . . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint . . . . .	3	7	6	Servia, 1866, 2 p., dull green on lavender* . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 40 c. (two wide figures 4), slight defect . . . . .	9	5	0	Spain, Madrid, 1 c., bronze . . . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-brown . . . . .	29	0	0	Ditto, 1868, 19 c., brown . . . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermilion* . . . . .	70	0	0	Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., pale rose* . . . . .	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., orange-vermillion, slight defect . . . . .	24	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate blue . . . . .	2	12	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., strip of 3 . . . . .	6	15	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 r., dull green, mint . . . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, 1870-3, 15 c., bistre, tête-bêche, pair . . . . .	9	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1855, broken circle, 5 c., dull red . . . . .	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, ditto, ditto, mint . . . . .	11	0	0	Ditto, 1863, 1 r., rosy mauve, mint . . . . .	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1867-82, Anchor, 10s., grey-green 50s. and . . . . .	4	4	0	Ditto, 1869-74, ditto . . . . .	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac . . . . .	5	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue* . . . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, £5 . . . . .	5	10	0	Sweden, 1855, thin, 3 skbco., green . . . . .	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose* . . . . .	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, thick, 24 skbco., vermilion 80s. and . . . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine,* slight crease . . . . .	7	0	0	Geneva, 1845, Small Eagle, 5 c. 42s. and . . . . .	3	7	6
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow . . . . .	4	17	6	Ditto, 1847, Large Eagle, 5 c. . . . .	3	7	6
Holland, 15 c., chestnut, S.G. 26 . . . . .	9	0	0	Vaud, 5 c. . . . .	3	12	0
Modena, 1859, 40 c., rose . . . . .	2	10	0	Poste Locale, without frame, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. . . . .	17	0	0
Ditto, 1853, large "B.G.," S.G. 101 . . . . .	5	5	0	United States, 1857-60, 90 c., red postmark . . . . .	3	15	0
Ditto, 1859, 10 c., black . . . . .	2	10	0	Uruguay, Diligencia, 60 c., deep blue* . . . . .	3	7	0
Parma, 80 c., olive-yellow* . . . . .	5	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 r., vermilion* . . . . .	3	5	0
Roman States, 1 sc., dull rose . . . . .	3	5	0	Ditto, 1858, 120 c., slate blue . . . . .	6	0	0
Sardinia, 1851, 40 c., rose, mint . . . . .	2	8	0	Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple . . . . .	6	5	0
Ditto, 1855-61, 3 l., bronze, used . . . . .	2	12	0				
Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ g., deep orange-yellow . . . . .	2	10	0				
Ditto, 50 g., brown-lake . . . . .	4	10	0				
Tuscany, 60 c. . . . .	18	0	0				
Ditto, 1853, 1 soldo, yellow-buff . . . . .	2	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 9 crazie, on white . . . . .	3	15	0				
Ditto, 1860, 3 lire,* slight repair . . . . .	78	0	0				
Lubeck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brown* . . . . .	3	7	6				
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, rouletted, $\frac{1}{4}$ th sch., dotted ground . . . . .	5	5	0				
Ditto, 1867, 2 sch., grey-lilac . . . . .	3	0	0				
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., orange-red . . . . .	2	4	0				
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., pale green . . . . .	4	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 1 sgr., deep mauve . . . . .	3	15	0				
Mexico, 1868, 12 c., black on brown, imperf. . . . .	4	4	0				
Ditto, another copy, perf. . . . .	3	7	6				
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, on piece . . . . .	20	0	0				

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MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of July 20th and 23rd, 1920.

Great Britain, Archer, perf., 1d., red-brown, pair, used with pair of 1841, 1d., on piece . . . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green, slight defect . . . . .	3	5	0
Sicily, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange* . . . . .	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermillion, slight defects . . . . .	5	0	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto, close margins . . . . .	3	0	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, repaired . . . . .	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, cut down middle . . . . .	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1859, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., close margins* . . . . .	4	4	0
Prussia, 1857, solid background, 2 sgr., pale blue* . . . . .	2	10	0
Great Britain, The Beaufort House Essay . . . . .	4	0	0